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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 18 April 1996 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, in conformity with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit information concerning space objects launched by the Russian Federation during the period from November 1995 to February 1996 and concerning objects previously launched into Earth orbit which are no longer in orbit (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

*Annex**

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN NOVEMBER 1995

1. In November 1995, the Russian Federation launched the following space object:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2968	Gals (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	17 November	36 186		0	1 442	The space object is designed to relay television programmes in the centimetre wavelength range to small receivers operated for professional, group or individual purposes.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 1995, there were no space objects that had ceased to exist in Earth orbit in November 1995.

*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN DECEMBER 1995

1. In December 1995, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2969	Cosmos-2323	14 December	19 130		64.5	676	Operation as part of the GLONASS space navigation system.
2970	Cosmos-2324	14 December	19 130		64.5	676	" "
2971	Cosmos-2325	14 December	19 130		64.5	676	" "
2972	Progress M-30 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	18 December	236	190	51.6	88.5	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes.
2973	Cosmos-2326 (launched by a Tsiklon-2 carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	20 December	435	415	65	92.7	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
Note: Space objects Cosmos-2323, Cosmos-2324 and Cosmos-2325 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.							

2. The following space object ceased to exist in December 1995 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 1995: 1971-016A (Cosmos-398).

3. On 28 December 1995, the Indian satellite IRS-1C and the American satellite SKIPPER were launched into artificial Earth satellite orbit by a Russian Molniya carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site (for the purpose of experiments to register ultraviolet and visible-band radiation at various flight altitudes of the space object and on its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JANUARY 1996

1. In January 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2974	Cosmos 2327 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	16 January	1 034	974	83	105	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
2975	Gorizont (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 January	36 599		1.23	1 478	Operation of telephone and telegraph radio-communications system and transmission of radio programmes.

2. The following space object ceased to exist in January 1996 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 1996: 1972-011A (Cosmos-476).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN FEBRUARY 1996

1. In February 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2976	Gonets-1	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	This satellite from the Gonets series is designed to operate as part of the new low-orbit satellite communications system being set up under Russia's Federal Space Programme.
2977	Gonets-2	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	" "
2978	Gonets-3	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	" "
2979	Cosmos-2328	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
2980	Cosmos-2329	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	" "
2981	Cosmos-2330	19 February	1 430		82.6	114.3	" "
2982	Raduga (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	19 February	36 481	343	56	647	The Raduga communications satellite failed to reach the planned orbit.
2983	Soyuz TM-23 (launched by a Soyuz carricr rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	21 February	246	201	51.6	88.7	Transport to the Mir manned orbital station of a crew consisting of the cosmonauts Y.I. Onufrienko and Y.V. Usachev.
Note: The space objects Gonets-1, Gonets-2, Gonets-3, Cosmos-2328, Cosmos-2329 and Cosmos-2330 were launched by a single Tsiklon-3 carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.							

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 1996 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 29 February 1996: 1995-048A (Soyuz TM-22) and 1995-071A (Progress M-30).